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The Woman Citizen

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FOUNDED 1870

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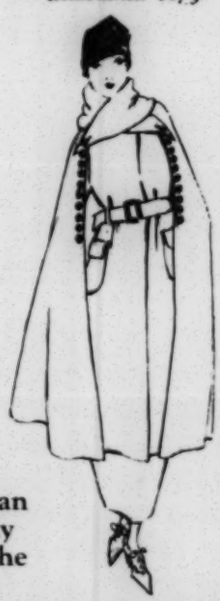

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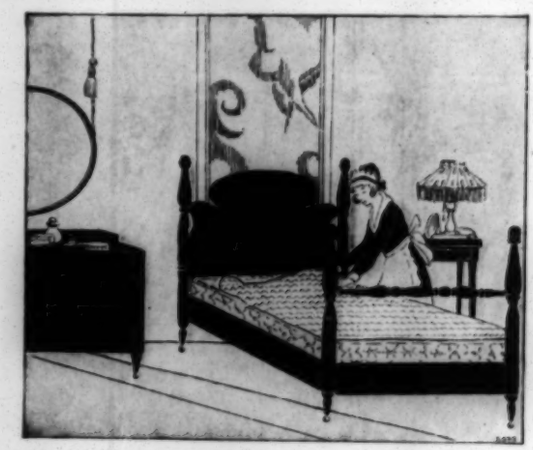

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VOL. III NOVEMBER 23, 1918 No. 26

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

THE shouting is by no means over! We had hardly sent out the news of the tremendous victories in Michigan and South Dakota when Oklahoma jumped into the full suffrage column with a big majority. Read the *Woman Citizen* and get in close touch with the progress of suffrage.

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"We are more and more pleased with the *Citizen* as time goes by," writes Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles, Executive and Press Secretary for the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia.

And the same spirit is reflected in the following brief extracts from our correspondence:

"I have come to feel that the *Woman Citizen* is indispensable to me and because of this fact I want to introduce it among women who are not reading it." —Mildred L. Clow, West Lebanon, Indiana.

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"The publication is a great joy."—Alice E. Dowd, Boston.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
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November 9th	*November 16th*
1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Georgia	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. New York	10. Virginia
11. Virginia	11. New York
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Alabama	14. Alabama
15. Missouri	15. Missouri
16. Maryland	16. Maryland
17. Texas	17. Texas
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Kentucky	20. Kentucky
21. Louisiana	21. Tennessee
22. West Virginia—Connecticut	22. Louisiana
23. Tennessee	23. West Virginia—Connecticut
24. South Carolina	24. South Carolina
25. Arkansas	25. Arkansas
26. Washington, D. C.—North Dakota	26. Washington, D. C.—North Dakota
27. Rhode Island—Illinois	27. Rhode Island—Illinois
28. Nebraska—Oklahoma	28. Nebraska—Oklahoma
29. Washington—Mississippi	29. Washington—Mississippi
30. Kansas	30. Kansas
31. North Carolina	31. North Carolina
32. Vermont	32. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 23, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Men and Women

EMPLOYERS of labor are displaying an admirable show of hospitality toward the idea of re-connecting the returning soldier with the job he left behind him. Warmed and colored by gratitude, the imagination of retailer and manufacturer alike leaps out to greet the home-coming hero with the promise of work and wages ready for the asking.

Which is as it should be.

A country which has exercised the right to commandeer the lives and fortunes of men in war must so rearrange itself in peace as to insure that those men who have survived the menace, the privations, the hunger of war shall not go down before the menace, the privations and the hunger entailed by an economic system that flings them to a jobless fate.

But in this connection an element of irresponsibility, interestingly naïve, is asserting itself as the surge of emotion beats out to welcome the homeward-bound boys in khaki.

Manufacturers, and even labor organizations, are suggesting, a little surreptitiously to be sure, but still suggesting, that "the same patriotism that prompted women to step forward into men's places will now prompt them to give up those places."

IT is not conceivable that intelligent men would talk like that unless they had in mind a picture of a well-groomed, financially independent woman to whom the "war job" has been a sort of cross between a patriotic duty and an economic lark.

If the problem of the forthcoming turn-over of labor were as simple as that, it would be simple indeed.

We have in mind—many people have in mind—the picture of a very different sort of woman. The woman to whom working is the condition of living; the woman who has been shifted and shunted about for four years, according to the war needs of her country; the woman who has been urged and decoyed from industry to industry, adapting herself to demand as best she could, hoping all along the way that she was winning on to an assured and permanent place as a wage-earner; the woman on whose wage-earning capacity rest the health, comfort and happiness of others besides herself.

Is she to be brushed lightly off the industrial map now that the emergencies of war are over?

NEVER has the inability of men to think in terms of women been more emphatically shown than in their large and cheerful disposition to settle the critical labor problems confronting the world today without taking into account this woman who has been the main reliance of the industrial world during the war. In the lively commitments being made, by manufacturers' associations and labor unions alike, to the home-coming soldier, you find not a word of her save this suggestion that she run along back home now. The war is over. Men want the jobs.

It is this inability of men to think in terms of women that lies at the very heart of the woman question, that has, in fact, made a woman question out of that age-old question of the representation of women by men.

Human beings may represent one another satisfactorily in so far as their common humanity is concerned. But men are not only human beings; they are men. And women are not only human beings; they are women. There is common ground on which they meet and there is particular ground where each sex stands alone.

IN all the great problems facing the world today men and women have a joint concern, and in them all each sex has its special concern.

In all the demobilization questions before us, in the questions of food rations for the world, in the questions of the readjustment of labor, men's labor and women's and children's, in the questions of financing the world, of assuring the world's future against wars to come, of rebuilding the world's productive capacities, in all the questions of world sanitation, health and morals, women have a joint stake with men. To certain of these questions, and to certain aspects of other of the questions, women's contribution will be so distinctive that they cannot hope that men will or could get the point of view. Men have their own contribution to make. They cannot possibly make women's.

It is for this reason that the demand for women on the Peace Commission comes with a peculiar pertinency.

The peace conference is the herald of a new order, and in that new order women are to be represented not by men, but by themselves.

How We Kept the Silent Vote from Talking

By Marjorie Shuler*

"OKLAHOMA NEXT" was a campaign slogan that failed to enthuse the suffrage public. "It can't be done" came in sympathetic but hopeless tones from all that enfranchised territory which made Oklahoma a black isthmus on the suffrage map. "Never" was the shrill triumphant cry from the eastern antis, thinking by volume of their sound to camouflage the utter absence of anti talk in Oklahoma.

And indeed there were grounds for unbelief. On attaining statehood Oklahoma adopted a progressive constitution. So very progressive that she wanted to preserve it *au naturel*. To guard against change, she requires, in order to carry any constitutional amendment, a majority of the entire number of those voting for any other measure or official at the same election. Thus any man who fails to vote at all upon the amendment, but does vote for any other measure or official at the same election, is recorded as voting on the amendment. This silent vote has defeated amendment after amendment, many of them strongly backed by one or more political parties.

OKLAHOMA'S highest vote—that cast for governor—was 178,963, with 73 counties out of 77 heard from. The suffrage amendment had to poll a majority of the total highest vote cast. A majority of 178,963 is 89,482. The yes vote on the suffrage amendment in these same 73 counties was 98,465. The amendment has therefore swept to victory with approximately 9,000 votes to spare. The total vote on the amendment itself in the 73 counties was: yes, 98,465; no, 74,598; total, 173,063. The amendment's plurality on its own vote was therefore approximately 25,000.

Three cheers for the Oklahoma campaign!

Three cheers for Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, who managed it.

Three cheers for the Oklahoma women and the National's organizers who put it through.

Three more for the Oklahoma men who voted Oklahoma white.—Ed.

The confidence in this silent vote to defeat the suffrage amendment led some legislators who were much opposed to suffrage to yield to the importunities of the suffragists and, on February, 1917, join with the legislators who favored equal suffrage to pass the amendment. The usual procedure of having the Governor, by proclamation, decree the date for the submission of the amendment was set aside. The legislature voted that the amendment should be submitted at the general election, 1918. Gubernatorial year. Good year for a heavy silent vote.

Then came the entrance of the United States into the world war. The suffragists gave their time and money to war work. A year passed and no suffrage campaign had been started. The chances of the silent vote looked good.

THEN came an appeal to the National American Woman Suffrage Association from the little band composing the Oklahoma State Suffrage Association, Mrs. A. C. Stephens, president. The National sent Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, chairman of campaigns and surveys, into the state, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Brooks of Kansas, and Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas.

The National officers reviewed the lack of campaign organization, the absence of campaign funds, the extreme heat which would test the souls of the campaigners, the Oklahoma sense of isolation from the affairs of the outside world. On the opposite side of the scales they weighed the remarkable receptiveness of the men and the unusual support of the press. And the receptiveness and the press won.

Mrs. Shuler stayed for two months in the state and organized a state campaign committee. Miss Josephine Miller and Miss Gertrude Watkins were sent into the state for a month, and did splendid pioneer organizing. Miss L. Lola Walker, who always makes friends, was then sent into the state and remained through the campaign, serving for the longest time of any of the workers. To Miss Edna Annette Beveridge was assigned the western part of the state. Her untiring faithfulness and her perseverance in the face of all obstacles resulted in the carrying of counties where this year's third successive crop failure made it difficult for the people to see beyond the blackened cotton fields and the serried rows of corn stalks withered before their growth. Miss Margaret Thompson, as a volunteer worker, did wonderful service for the petition of women. Mrs. Mary Katherine Maule took her wide experience to the northeastern section of the state, where the Tulsa committee, by all odds the best in the state, gave her a headquarters. Miss Alma Sasse, Miss Sally Fanny Gleaton and Miss Mary Park London, as a volunteer worker, contributed important work in washing Oklahoma white.

ONE of the first features of the campaign to be decided upon was the petition of women. Under the splendid direction of Miss Alice Curtis assisted by Miss Doris Long, the petition was brought up to 58,000 names, which were formally presented on October 19th to Governor Williams and the other officials at the state capitol in Oklahoma City. The city was posted in honor of the event and the shops had suffrage windows. The central display was followed by county displays which were in many instances moved to several towns. All the displays featured posters, suffrage store windows, patriotic ceremonies, suffrage speeches and committees of prominent men and women to pass on the authenticity of the signatures. The petition represented 77 counties and 49 towns. Wherever the women's petition was presented for signatures men also asked to sign. As a result 5,000 men's names were included in the display.

All the local suffrage leaders were doing important war work. Mrs. Clarence L. Henley, who took the state chairmanship at the resignation of Mrs. John Threadgill, has charge of the college women volunteers under the state food administration. Mrs. Frank Haskell, state vice-chairman, and Tulsa committee chairman, sold more Liberty bonds than any other individual in Tulsa and had charge of the last Red Cross drive. Mrs. A. P. Crockett, state secretary, is state chairman for the Fatherless Children of France. And so on down the entire list of officers and the advisory board, composed of heads of the various men's and women's organizations throughout the state, the county chairmen and the local committees. As a unit the suffrage organization and speakers were accepted for the third and fourth Liberty loans. During the last two weeks of their campaign the suffragists organized a state-wide Unconditional Surrender Club, in which they enrolled nearly 100,000 members. In the face of these activities the men paid little heed to the personal attacks of pacifism and lack of patriotism made against the suffragists by paid anti speakers from outside the state.

So much had been planned to center about the visit of Mrs. Catt that the blow fell heavily when the epidemic regulations

* The press and political work in Oklahoma were in charge of Miss Shuler.

forbade meetings of more than twelve persons. The suffragists had felt the need of much oratory to overcome the silent vote. With oratory suspended, all manner of devices for voiceless speech were resorted to. One hundred and fifty thousand fliers with the wording of the amendment, directions as to how to vote and the warning that a silent vote was a vote against were distributed by hand and through the mail of various organizations. Other circularization, posting of towns at a specified date, and newspaper publicity were pushed.

The newspaper support was remarkable. Nearly 300 papers took the monthly plate service and the weekly news bulletins and gave editorial backing besides. The week before election these papers distributed 126,000 copies of a two-page suffrage appeal.

The political help was generous. All state officials but two, and all members of the state supreme court but one were in favor of the amendment. The Democratic and Republican National Committeemen were members of the suffrage advisory board. The state chairmen of both parties and both candidates for governor supported the amendment, as did most of the candidates. Both Republican and Democratic conventions passed suffrage resolutions. Preceding the Democratic convention nearly every county passed a suffrage resolution. Three counties elected women delegates for the first time in Oklahoma history. A woman was named on the first committee appointed in the convention. No work which the women did in the campaign was more effective than their election day appeal. Nearly every polling place in the state had women watchers within and women scouts without. When one political party denied women the privilege of watching they secured appointments as regular watchers for the other political party.

During the last two months the work was directed by Mrs. Shuler, whose faith had made possible the campaign and whose zeal and watchfulness carried it to successful completion.

With the returns in from all but one county it is sure that Oklahoma has carried above the silent vote by about 10,000 majority, the first southern Democratc state to become white on the suffrage map. In some counties the silent vote was below ten, in others below twenty. The much talked of silent vote—where was it?

Many asked the question. The answer was given when Mrs. Shuler showed an astonished state official a map of Oklahoma almost obliterated by tiny red stars. Said she, "Every one of those stars represents a suffrage committee organized since last January. When you have that many women working for a measure, there can be no silence."

The Press and the Senate

OF the Maine Senators, Hale voted with antiquity and Fernald voted with the present and some of the future thrown in. It is too bad to live in the past altogether. The present sometimes gives the past a bad jolt. It takes a lot of pep for a man to cut loose from the teachings of his dad. Perhaps the Junior Senator for Maine may arrive some time, but his vote against suffrage does not indicate that he is running on high gear in this issue, which has ceased to be an issue except in the minds of some forty or more members of the United States Senate.—*Journal*, Lewiston, Me.

THE United States Senator who has doubts can afford to waive them and leave it to his state Legislature at a later date to endorse or reject his action. It is his duty to make possible the amendment to the constitution in the manner provided by the originators of the nation's organic law. In opposing the prescribed course he announces himself as a reactionary and should be treated as such by the people of his state. With the Federal Amendment out of the way, a political bone of contention is removed which is likely to prove costly for the Democrats, if they continue to oppose its passage.—*Evening Journal*, Richmond, Va.

SENATOR WADSWORTH'S case is exceptional. In voting against the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate he defied the Republican party of New York and also the State of New York. For his party's convention had endorsed the Federal Amendment, while his state had already extended the franchise to women. The right of the Senator to vote as his conscience and convictions dictate need not be questioned in order to find out what to do with Mr. Wadsworth. The question is whether the state of New York, which the Senator represents, has any rights which he is bound to respect. When a man in his position sets up his personal opinion against the fixed policy of his state, and in addition repudiates the platform of his party, framed so as to accord with the fixed policy of the state, there remains but one course to pursue. That is to destroy him. He may get in the way, if he chooses, but he should also be made to suffer the consequences.—*Republican*, Springfield, Mass.

[Summary of the Senate Vote

FACING the prospect of another Senate vote in the short term, the following summary of the Senate vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment on October 1 will be of special interest to our readers:

	Democrats	Republicans	Both Parties
Voting in favor	27	27	—
Paired in favor	3	5	—
Total in favor	30	32	62
(Senator Jones of New Mexico is counted in favor.)			
Voted against	20	10	—
Paired against	2	2	—
Total against	22	12	34

Roll of Honor States in Which Both Senators Voted or Paired in Favor

Arizona	Kansas	Oklahoma	Washington
Arkansas	Michigan	Oregon	West Virginia
California	Minnesota	Rhode Island	Wisconsin
Colorado	Montana	South Dakota	Wyoming
Illinois	Nevada	Texas	
Indiana	New Mexico	Utah	
Iowa	North Dakota		Total 24

States in Which One Senator Voted or Paired in Favor and One Senator Voted or Paired Against

Idaho	Maryland	New Hamp.	Tennessee
Kentucky	Mississippi	New Jersey	Vermont
Louisiana	Missouri	New York	
Maine	Nebraska	Ohio	Total 14

States in Which Both Senators Voted or Paired Against

Alabama	Florida	North Carolina	Virginia
Connecticut	Georgia	Pennsylvania	
Delaware	Massachusetts	South Carolina	Total 10

Note: These states, with the exception of Pennsylvania, are all on the Atlantic Seaboard.

Concerning Nurses' Rank

HERE'S a story to think over!

In an overseas hospital a little American Red Cross nurse was bathing a big Prussian and he spat in her face. Of course Huns will be Huns.

But that isn't all of the story.

In an American emergency hospital during the influenza, where untrained women were volunteering to care for the sick, two American men patients did the same thing, and they were not Huns either. They were just panic-stricken sick men who thought that women in civilian dress had no right to tell them what to do.

Both instances seem to indicate that men, sick or well, respect authority, and they respect nothing else. This is one of the reasons why a nurse with shoulder straps can manage a hospital ward when, without them, she can not.

When the Lewis-Raker bill to grant army nurses relative rank, ranging from Second Lieutenant to Major, came up for a hearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee early in October, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, counsel for the committee to secure rank for nurses, interviewed the Senate Committee with Miss Etha Pearce, head nurse in an American hospital in Paris.

Miss Pearce presented to the Senate Committee an appeal for the ranking of nurses based upon reasons so undebatable that it is hard to see why there is any resistance to them or any delay in complying with them.

"The American nurse can accomplish her work even with the difficulties imposed by her lack of recognized authority over the hospital orderlies who are assigned to assist her," said Miss Pearce, "but the American people should know that the lack of rank results in a heavier drain on her time and energy than is necessary. This waste of time and skill might be avoided and even more efficient care given our soldiers if American nurses, like Canadians, had rank."

"In addition to the argument for efficiency the Committee in charge of the nurses' ranking bill points out that, in justice both to soldiers and nurses, rank should be accorded at once; that, whereas Canadian and Australian nurses rank as officers with pay and quarters to correspond, American nurses are working under a disadvantage. Unable to command the orderlies, they are forced to do heavy work themselves, sometimes breaking down under the strain and obliged therefore to leave their posts."

The nurses protest the injustice to the soldiers themselves from the present lack of authority given to women. This lack necessitates the assigning to ward duty of more men than are necessary. It also imperils the lives of wounded men.

"There are now more than 150,000 enlisted men assigned to ward duty," says the Committee. "Very few have had any training in the care of patients. Many dislike ward work; some even are assigned to it for punishment. According to army regulations, nurses have authority over hospital aids, but because the regulations are not clear, because the men do not understand them and because the nurses wear no recognized insignia of rank the men refuse to take orders from them. The result is the loss of more than one soldier's life, as the following facts show: Gassed and wounded men were brought in together from a battle. When the nurse ordered the gassed men brought to the ward first since only speedy action could save them, the orderly declined to 'take her orders' and many of the gassed men died. Orderlies untrained in hospital work refuse to observe proper sanitary precautions; they frequently force the nurse to wait their convenience in performing surgical dressings; they do not attend properly to the ventilation and heating of wards.

"There is just one thing an army man will obey quickly and that is shoulder straps. It is for them, nurses are asking."

This bill, which has the endorsement of every nursing association in the country, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Committees on Nursing of the Red Cross, and the Council of National Defense, is now before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs in the House.

The bill does not ask for commissions or for increase of pay for nurses. It does ask that the superintendent of nurses shall have the relative rank of major, and that assistant superintendents, director and assistant directors, the rank of captain; that chief nurses shall have the relative rank of first lieutenant and other nurses of second lieutenant. As regards medical and sanitary matters, and all other work within the line of their professional duties, the Army Nursing Corps shall be regarded as having authority in and about military hospitals next after the medical officers of the army, and shall wear the insignia of the rank in the army to which their rank corresponds.

This Means You

"THE interallied council sat last summer planning those measures which meant victory in 1919 for the cause of freedom. Food was a vital factor.

"The United States of America by its representatives gave them this assurance:

"Determine what you must have and how much the ships can carry.

"That will be your quota through the coming year. You need not consider how much America has more or less. We will send it; we have it or we will find it.

"America, which shipped last year 140,000,000 bushels of wheat where a surplus of only 10,000,000 could be reckoned, had given its pledge. The allies believe in us. They trust us as they trust the American soldiers. They have faith in the endurance of the American people for self-denial, as they have faith in the courage of the American Army in reserve or in battle.

"America will not fail them."

—*United States Food Administration.*

You know, you can't read that without a little thrill of satisfaction that things went that way. "Tell us what the Allies need. We will send it. Never mind us, we will send it."

That's the way you want America to talk. You would feel humiliated and shamed unless she talked exactly like that. But don't overlook the fact that there has to be more than talk. America is pledged, America has to make good. There has to be continued conservation on your part if that is to come to pass.

"America must send to the armies and the allies this year 50 per cent more food than last year; three times the normal exports.

"America must be ready when the war ends to rush supplies for 180,000,000 people, victims of Germany and the war, who are facing starvation unless help comes quickly.

"America must build up reserves to carry us over the harvest period and to protect us against the lean year that may come.

"The conservation program reduces to this: Every ounce of food of every sort that we manage to save will set free its proportion of essential food for the relief of those whose needs are greater than ours.

"The success of this program rests not alone on the honor and co-operation but also upon the intelligence of the American people. Its success will be the highest proof of the faith and works of democracy in America."

"The Weaker Vessel"

By Harriet Lamb Hyde

IN my childhood days this epithet, "the weaker vessel," was sometimes used when men spoke, perhaps unwittingly, in pitying accent, and I fear also in patronizing tones, of women. I did not at that time define an atmosphere of sex prejudice, but I do recall so well the mild shock I felt, for intuitively the truth was with me that the term in *that* vicinity, to say the least, failed to fit.

It may have been a provincialism, quite unused in many larger and more enlightened sections of our country; but surely it was a frequent expression in the rural district of which I write, though absolutely a misnomer where women were at least more than half the brains of that neighborhood, and, judging from the burdens they bore, also its physical giants as well.

To cite a single bit of evidence of their muscular prowess: it was their wont to hang out tremendous washings on Monday, preparing often as well a great dinner for "hired hands" on that selfsame day. They served also these men at table with the utmost devotion, and, alas and alack (truly, it is pathetic to recall it), they sat down to a second table after these lordly men had fully satisfied themselves and had sauntered off for their noonday nap!

This often happened the day after the brethren had remembered at church these same "weaker vessels," praying earnestly that "their strength fail not." My childish mind was honestly puzzled because of this feature of my new life in the country; and I asked many questions of my mother, who quietly and even patiently replied: "These men do not know how to treat women." I am sure that mother put it right, but she also explained that the *country* was not necessarily responsible for women's status, since this was largely left to the men closest to them. In that neighborhood, most of the reforms in school, in church, "in state," were in large part accomplished through the inspiration, the energy, the diplomacy, and the hard work of these same noble women. "An unusual condition" you say? Possibly so, yet similar and large sections exist today where the women despised as "females" do much of the menial work which should fall to both men and women in united service.

IN the prosperous community referred to, the cleaning of the church, even to the walls and ceiling, the repair and painting of the public buildings, the hiring of the "school marm"—all these tasks and others innumerable fell to the women, though officially and one might add *officiously* they were rendered by the Board of Trustees or Directors, members being strictly males only! It was truly a clever piece of camouflage, repeated now-a-days ten thousand times by similar methods in the states where women work but do not vote, and where also many a noble and reasonable man is weary of the down-right foolishness and stupidity of it and would gladly have it otherwise.

Since women have less muscle than men, the conclusion must be that, though they are physically weak or proportionately so to their brothers, they are somehow, in will and spirit, magnificently strong! Simon Peter argues that since maternity and other causes make the wife the "weaker vessel" she must therefore be given special "honor." Simon Peter's successors have argued that she must therefore be given special *dishonor*. It all depends upon which way your horse's head is turned as to what destination you are to reach.

If, on the other hand, there is a question of mental equality, it would be fruitless to enter upon a discussion so obsolete.

ONE might as wisely open a discussion as to which are better—peaches or pears. Every sane man knows that it depends entirely upon the peach and the pear. That argument would carry us back to grey times and places such as have been noted above. The discussion itself is off. Its ghost only is with us today, still effecting and retarding woman's greater freedom, but it is a *real* phantom and is felt and even heard here and there, whispering, "They're the weaker vessel and they should not have to carry the burdensome ballot." The male voter sometimes listens, forgetting his glorious old-time mother who "saw him through college"; and it was not weakness either on her part that accomplished the feat!

"The war has proven the strength of women." Can we not word it a trifle differently? Women long ago proved their soul-deep strength, but they worked out of sight. In the rugged lives of our mothers the public procession was lacking. God in his mercy, through the tragedy of war and otherwise, has brought women into full view and the evidence of their power is therefore conspicuous and convincing.

The other day the officials visited a poor Italian mother whose son had been killed in action in this great war. They came to settle upon her an insurance or pension, and she, after listening to them, replied proudly, with head uplifted: "I cannot take your money. I did not *sell* my boy to the great cause of Freedom, I *gave* my boy."

It is this dominant super-spirit manifested by woman in all crises of all ages which today serves her in her struggle for a larger life, helping her upward and onward to final and permanent triumph. And her triumph is in her new-found liberty to share with men in the larger sacred services of life.

Do It Now

AS already mentioned in these columns, the U. S. Government has undertaken a wide-spread campaign against venereal diseases, as a war measure. It is carrying on a great campaign of education. It has got out a large quantity of excellent and plain-spoken literature, calling a spade a spade, and setting forth scientific truths in language that everyone can understand. It has also two striking and effective film plays, one for audiences of men, another for audiences of women, both bringing home in a telling way to the young people who see them the importance of keeping straight and the consequences of going wrong. The literature can be had free, and the films, with a lecturer, will be furnished likewise.

This campaign of education is desperately needed, all over the country. It is only as a war measure that the Government has authority to carry it on. The war seems drawing to an end. Now, while the great opportunity is here, women everywhere should co-operate wtih the Government for all they are worth in getting over to the people these vitally important facts as to the connection between social purity and national health.

If you do not know who has charge of the work in your own state (in Massachusetts it is Dr. Mary R. Lakeman, Health Department, State House, Boston), write to the War Department, Commission on Training Camp Activities, Social Hygiene Division, 105 West 40th St., New York City.

Do not delay; do it now. A. S. B.

Women on the P

"To make a final end of war and so as to make futu

ARE women people?

Back to the old slogan, which was at the heart of the New York state campaign, comes the new question, "Shall woman's voice be heard at the great Peace Convention, which is to begin the reconstruction of a war-torn world?"

It was Mrs. F. Louis Slade, in her speech at the Hotel McAlpin, on November 18, when women of all the organizations of New York were asked to come together and discuss whether a resolution should be sent President Wilson, asking that "adequate representation" be given women in the peace councils of the nations, who repeated the old challenge. She reminded her hearers that this new step in women's participation in world councils is only one more on the upward effort to secure from a reluctant world the acknowledgment that every question that touches government by the people must include women.

Mrs. Slade spoke for the Women's Division of the Y. M. C. A. and as director of the branch of service which has been and is sending women by hundreds and thousands to the war camps. One reason for asking that women meet with men at Versailles, she said, was that women have been found necessary in every act of war, and so are necessary to every act of peace.

"We are needed, let us serve," was her view.

The man's point of view, the detached, judicial reason as to why women should go to the peace table, was voiced in one phrase by Assemblyman Amos, of New York, one of the men present on Monday night. "There is just one undeniable reason why women should be represented," said he. "They are among the high contracting parties to the treaties that will be made. It is only just that they should be present when those contracts are under consideration."

The meeting, held in the ballroom of the McAlpin, which was courteously offered for the occasion by the hotel management, was a history-making event. It was called together by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, for the sole purpose of considering whether the women of America should request representation at the peace conference.

In her opening address she briefly reminded her audience that men have always considered that they could represent women, and that women's participation in public affairs has been thought superfluous by them. She recalled that because on-marching women had achieved their property rights, they had had money in their own hands to support the Government in this war, to buy bonds, to aid the Red Cross, to help the war camps; that because they had persisted until they wrenched the privileges of higher education from a resisting society, they were now able to serve as doctors, bacteriologists, nurses, speakers, leaders in a world conflict.

"A LITTLE minority has always started the things which have been of incalculable use to the world in its periods of crisis," said Mrs. Catt. "Women have in this war done the things and made the things which have helped to overthrow German militarism.

"In every treaty ever made at the end of wars, seeds of new wars have lain dormant, waiting for a chance to spring to life. At this peace conference now to be held questions which will affect future civilizations are to be considered. It has been said for four years that this is a war to end war. But wherever women are subordinated to men, where their rights are disregarded, there is a fertile field for militarism to thrive. This has been outstandingly true of militaristic Germany. If women are not heard at the peace conference, this war will not be a war to end war.

"The long future must be considered and something of the rights of women must enter into the treaty which is to be made.

"It has been said that only men who understand international law are suitable delegates for the commission. When it comes to the making of contracts, international lawyers may be needed, but before that contract is drawn up, every effort should be made to find out what should go into it."

MRS. CATT then presented the following resolution to the meeting and moved its adoption:

"WHEREAS, The great war just ended has been a partnership of all the people of every belligerent country, composing two vast armies, one in the trenches and one of civilians who have formed a second line of defense to supply the needs of the fighters, thus making it possible for them to fight and

"WHEREAS, The war could not have been carried to a victorious conclusion without the aid of women in civilian activities, as is shown by the testimony of men of high authority in every belligerent land, and

"WHEREAS, All truly civilized intelligent people now wish to make a final end of war and so to reorganize the forces of civilization as to make future war impossible, and

"WHEREAS, Women compose half of society, with very special and peculiar interests to be conserved and protected, all too frequently overlooked by men, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we urge the President of the United States to give women adequate representation on the United States delegation to the Peace Conference. We urge him to select women whose broad experience and sympathies render them competent to defend and support every point which bears upon the establishment of liberty for all the peoples of the world and especially upon the proper protection of women and of children in peace as in war. We urge him to select women who may be relied on to uphold free representative institutions, based upon the will of all the people in every land in which independence is established, in order that democratic institutions may make an end of war."

IN submitting the resolution, Mrs. Catt pointed out that no call to the women of the world had ever met with so swift and cordial a response as had this request from the various organizations of women.

In England the movement to have women on the Peace Commission started ahead of that in America. It now develops that the British women led the women of the world in taking the initiative. After Mrs. Catt, as President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, had written Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, President of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, to tell her that American women were including a request for women on the Peace Commission on their forward-looking program of post-war activities, and to ask the attitude of British women on the subject, she found that British women had already formulated their demand as far back as October 11th. Paragraphs in the announcement of their program read:

"In the last few days the promised land of Peace, which has long seemed as unreal as a remote country only known on the map, has suddenly shone like a vision before our eyes. In the coming months we hope to enter it. We are promised international reconstruction. As President Wilson and Mrs. Fawcett have pointed out, this reconstruction can only be real if it is based on the consent of all, of women as well as men. The N. U. W. S. S., therefore, desires that there should be women among the delegates to the peace conference, and that this conference should use its great authority to uphold free representative institutions based on the will of all the people, in all the lands. It also asks that in the international organization of the future, women should have the same choice of citizenship as men, and that nothing but their own will should ever deprive them of their birthright."

At Mrs. Catt's suggestion, Mrs. Fawcett is taking steps to co-ordinate the demand of the women of the continent for the appointment of women representatives of their respective countries to the Peace Commission.

Canada has also spontaneously awakened to the same need. A telegram read by Mrs. Catt from Calgary, Alberta, announced that a campaign for woman representatives is now on foot for western Canada. The telegram requested that Mrs. Catt "as president of the International Suffrage Alliance, assist this movement by communicating with the heads of the women's national organizations of Canada, urging them to ask their governments to grant representation."

In the meantime other American organizations

Peace Commission

to reorganize the forces of civilization war impossible"

have been kindling to woman's part in reconstruction. The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 350,000 women, at its meeting held in New York city last week, passed the following petition:

"WHEREAS, Women at home have given their all and risked their lives in ammunition plants, and in serving the armies in Europe, and have made thereby so vital a contribution to the success of the world war that in every land men of high authority have said that the war could not have been carried on without women's aid, and

"WHEREAS, Justice demands that those who have taken part in the war should have adequate representation in dictating the terms of peace, and

"WHEREAS, President Wilson has himself pointed out that without the counselings of the women of a nation, that nation is only half wise, and in view of the fact that all, not half, the wisdom of the world will be needed for the discharge of the great tasks confronting the world in the settlement of the problems of reconstruction of the world, problems that involve women certainly no less than men, be it

"*Resolved*, That we urge the President of the United States to give women adequate representation in his appointment of the personnel of the United States delegation to the Peace Commission."

THE President of the National Federation of College Women reported from the floor that her federation, composed of 70,000 college women, had already sent telegrams to President Wilson, asking for the appointment of women on the Commission.

Mrs. Catt also held in her hand a copy of a petition from the women of Rhode Island, containing the same request.

The movement to secure adequate representation of women on the peace commission found instant favor with the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, as its official bulletin indicates:

"We heartily endorse the movement inaugurated by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, our national and international president, to secure the appointment of women on the peace commission. Every participating country should be represented by at least two women, women truly representative of the best interests of humanity, women who understand the fundamental causes of war and who would eliminate those causes, root and branch, to insure against a repetition of the world horror of the past four years."

A fine array of women spoke to the motion, each representing a different group, but each endorsing the idea, and giving one cogent reason why the resolution should pass.

Mrs. Percy J. Pennybacker's "one reason" was that of all who had suffered, the women in the invaded lands had suffered the most and the worst. She said that at the final decision for the future of the world those people should be represented who have the deepest understanding of what war has brought, but must never bring again to the women of any nation.

"Banish women from the peace table!" exclaimed Mrs. Pennybacker. "We might as well say banish tortured Belgium."

MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW, Chairman of the College Women's Section of the New York State Federal Food Board, but known of all in New York as acting Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, said that the provisioning of the world would make a large part of post-war discussion. It would be a loss to civilization, if, in any discussion of world housekeeping, woman, the great housekeeper, should be omitted.

It was then that Mrs. Slade told of the work done by the "Battalion of Life," the women called upon by the army itself, by General Pershing, above all, to come up to the help of the morale of the army. "As we sit here," said Mrs. Slade, "American women of the Y. M. C. A. are patrolling the streets of London to guard our boys from temptations. If the Y. M. C. A., made by men, of men and for men, could not go through the war without calling in women's help; if the United States has requisitioned its women to carry on its military necessities, how can peace be made without women?"

Rose Schneidermann, President of the Women's Trade Union League, asked that women be sent to the peace table that wages may no longer be paid on the basis of sex, and that child labor may be forever done away with.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, arose to give her "one reason," although she said she had 80,000,000 reasons. Out of the more than 110,000,000 population in these United States, 27,000,000 are adult women. If as many more are grown men, then the women and children together amount to about 80,000,000, and every one of them is a reason for the adequate representation of women in the peace treaties. To make peace without women's voice would be a libel on humanity, Dr. Shaw protested, "because women are human beings, with a distinct contribution of their own. I do not think women know more than men—I *know* they do about some things, and I know that men know more than women about others. Together men and women know all there is to be known."

She quoted President Wilson's words: "It is only when men and women both have a voice in their own government that we shall have the basis of a lasting peace."

Then Dr. Shaw struck a note of warning to the assembled women. She told them that justice would not come without their own efforts. She said this was already evident in Washington, where girls are being turned out of jobs for which they were requisitioned so short a time ago that they have not yet earned money enough to pay back the debts they assumed for their traveling expenses to Washington. Many are dismissed now without money enough to get home. She brought out a storm of applause when she said that this Government had the same duty to get its girl soldiers back home as it had to get its men soldiers home. "Men mean no harm, but they haven't been accustomed to doing the just thing by women. Unless women take a stand for themselves," she warned, "no one will take it for them. And no one ought to take it for them. A great opportunity to press for justice is before the women of today. After the Civil War, they were told to be quiet and not urge justice for their sex, although they had served their country faithfully then as now. If the women of America fail to do their duty by themselves and their country now, it will be a long while before opportunity will come to them again."

WOMEN spoke eagerly from the floor, encouraging action at this important time. Mrs. Frederick Nathan reminded women that not so long ago it was said in the United States: "What has Congress to do with women and children?" And that perhaps an all-male Peace Commission might see the affairs of the world the same way.

Mrs. Bell, a soldier nurse since 1915, and a woman voter for eighteen years, said that the 2,000,000 women munition makers of France and England were argument enough for women's voice in peace treaties.

There was no time for all the speakers to voice their desires, and, when the presiding officer, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, put the motion, it was given unanimous support.

Mrs. Catt explained that the resolution would be sent to President Wilson by Miss Hay as chairman, in the name of the assembly, with information as to its size and representation. She urged the score or more of presidents of women's organizations who were in the large and enthusiastic audience, to ask the various bodies they represented to send separate petitions to the President, who has appointive power for this commission. She asked individuals to start chains of agitation, to write letters signed by numbers of people well known or influential. When the meeting adjourned it was with the deep conviction of those present that one more step had been taken towards making the world safe for democracy.

Notes and Comment

Catherine Breshkovsky Alive?

A CABLEGRAM announces that Catherine Breshkovsky is alive, and is on her way to America. Her friends in this country thought that they had authentic news of her death, but they now hope that it may prove to be a mistake. All sorts of wild reports come out of Russia, and it is hard to know what to credit. The present writer has been overwhelmed with inquiries. She has no recent information beyond what has appeared in the press.

Tracking the Beef Trust

WHILE women are saving food as individual housewives, let them likewise bring their best intelligence to bear upon the gigantic monopoly which for years has been screwing up the price of food to our own people, and is now screwing it up also to our Allies—a monopoly which is as truly a menace to the world as German militarism was when at its height. Let every reader of the *Woman Citizen* send to her Congressman for the report of the Federal Trade Commission upon the investigation of the meat combine; let her read and digest the facts there given, and spread the knowledge of them as widely as possible among her friends. She can do her country no better service.

The Spectre of Hunger

EVERYONE is thankful that the war is over. But now there is a new war to be faced—the war of the whole world against Hunger. Europe is starving, and so is a large part of Asia. In America and Australia only is there a surplus of food. During the terrible winter that is coming, we shall have to feed our own people; to feed our Allies; to feed the neutrals, and to feed our former enemies. For even if it were true, as some papers imply, that every German is a criminal, right-minded people in these days do not punish the worst of criminals by starving them to death.

As the women's help was essential in winning the war against German militarism, so will it be essential in winning the war against Hunger. Every woman should heed Mr. Hoover's solemn warning that great economy and simplicity of living throughout this country will still be needful, if Europe is to be fed; and that, even after we have done our best, human beings by hundreds of thousands will die of starvation before next spring. It is a heart-wringing prospect; but, at least, let our best be done.

For a large part of our population no exhortation to food-saving is needed. They are barely able to get enough to eat. But, with those who can spend money on luxuries, the first natural impulse is to celebrate the end of the war by reveling in everything that they have patriotically gone without. It is in a far different spirit that we ought to keep our Thanksgiving this year. There is a terrible picture—one of the war cartoons—showing a man eating a big dinner with callous complacency, while watching him through the window stand a group of famine-stricken men, women and children, gaunt and frightful spectres of starvation. There are few men, and fewer women, who could enjoy an over-profuse meal with the hollow eyes of starving fellow creatures actually fixed upon them. But when they are out of sight we forget them. The trouble is not so much want of heart as a sluggish imagination. We must try to "see with our souls as well as with our eyes"; to comprehend the horrible plight of the war-devastated world, and to realize that any woman who wastes food, between now and the next harvest, will have the guilt of blood upon her hands.

Suffrage in Bunches

THE great difference between the old times and the new, in the suffrage movement, is shown in many ways—among others, by the thickness with which victories now come, like grapes in a cluster. They used to be few and far between. During the fourteen years from 1896 to 1910, for instance, we did not get a single new state. Then they began to come in one at a time, and then faster and faster.

Instead of the rooster put forth as a token of victory by the party press, the *Woman's Journal* used to display a dove with an olive branch. It was a source of embarrassment as well as delight when we first had two victories in one week. Another dove had to be provided in haste. Then three states enfranchised their women on the same day, and we gave up the effort to have a dove for every victory. Last year eight new states were added to the list in this country, to say nothing of the advance in foreign lands. When it was announced the other day that both Michigan and South Dakota had carried, we felt like the mother of twelve children, who added twins to her family, and then said to a friend with joy, "The Lord saved me from having thirteen!" And now it looks as if Oklahoma had been carried, too, in spite of the unfair handicap in its constitution that every voter who neglects to mark his ballot either way is counted as voting no.

The rejoicing over the big nation-wide victory which is clearly at the very door cannot wholly overshadow the delight in these partial gains. And every new state carried makes the foundation firmer for ratification.

Small But Sweet

MASSACHUSETTS women may now be notaries public. The Constitutional Amendment to that effect, which was submitted to the voters four years ago and beaten, has just been submitted again and carried.

One of the secrets of happiness, especially as we advance in life, has been said to be to "cultivate an undergrowth of small pleasures." The passage of this little amendment is a small thing in comparison with the greater victories won on the same day, but it is a step in the direction of fair play for women, and is to be welcomed as such. The defeat of the same amendment four years ago was claimed by the opponents of equal rights as an anti-suffrage victory.

A. S. B.

A VERY UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION

City Party Moves

THE first of December will probably find the house staff of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party installed in its new headquarters at 373 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. There will be a suite of six rooms which have been labeled City Committee Room, Office of the Boss, Workroom, General Office and Manhattan Borough's Twins. The City Committee Room is warranted to be large enough to encircle all the officers and leaders of the Party when in meeting assembled. The Boss's domicile is airy and sunny with a Fifth Avenue exposure that makes it an ideal place from which to watch parades. Mrs. Russell's domain, which she describes as the "size of a rug" is still large enough for working purposes. One thing that many women will regret is the passing of the Suffrage Restaurant, which will shortly be no more, with its homemade muffins, its salads, its soups and its cakes. The change of domicile, however, bids fair to be a pleasant one when everything is settled and the day's work established.

FITTING THE CLOTHES TO THE TASK

Simplified Dress for Women

As the Designer Sees It

By May Rhoads

Designer of the "Dress of the Hour"

OUT of the terrible calamity of the present world war much unexpected good has come. It has forced us to face many issues and to solve many vexed problems that otherwise we should have left to the slow processes of peaceful evolution. Necessity is a grim teacher. In the grip of her iron hand we obey quickly and without stopping to argue her stern commands.

And thus it has come about that women upon whose shoulders so many unaccustomed burdens have been laid are compelled to dress for their new duties. In so doing they have departed radically from accepted modes. They have had to eliminate the useless. The trousered uniform is every where in evidence.

In many of our best shops there are now to be found whole departments devoted exclusively to this new type of dress for women, uniforms, coats, hats, gloves, shoes, designed primarily for women in service under the flag, but also for the farmerette, the house worker, the women chauffeur, etc., etc.

And this influence toward simplification is far-reaching. It has spread to all classes; and has perceptibly altered our feeling toward the whole question of dress. The keynote of the modern dress for women is appropriateness. That is as it should be. Nothing is more painful than dress out of relation to the time and the place.

When women were under the compulsion of charming to live, when their function was chiefly decorative, then it was to be expected that they should dress for that purpose. A woman's dress expressed the exact measure of her husband's worldly success, his station in life, and his consequent ability to maintain the women of his family in picturesque idleness. His successful competition with his fellows for place and power was registered by the exact distance put between his wife and daughter and all forms of useful labor. The train, the tight collar and sleeve, the high heel and pointed toe, the tight stay, the hoop skirt and bustle were all designed to advertise to the world their wearer's abstinence from manual work.

Today women are expressing far different ideals. Their comparative economic freedom, their improved legal status, the wider range of their interests and activities have all contributed to a ruthless revision in our canons of taste.

This change in purpose and ideals, with its corresponding change in expression through the clothing of the body, is tremendously encouraging to all who are interested in seeing the complete triumph of democracy. It is convincing proof that women have outgrown the immaturities of thought and feeling that to the doubters seemed so fundamentally and ineradicably feminine.

MISS FLORENCE CHRISTMAN IN THE UNIFORM OF THE GIRLS OF THE NAVY

As Secretary Daniels Sees It

WHEN Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels adopted a uniform for the working girls of the Navy Department he so carefully safeguarded the elements of simplicity and economy that the suit may revolutionize the fashions in dress for the office girl.

The uniform is described as follows, and its simplicity, economy and serviceableness are qualities that recommend its wide use:

Cap—Forest green with broad tan band of cloth and tan leather strap and visor.

Coat—Forest green serge of light summer weight, cut loose, with patch pockets fastened with tan buttons and rolled-back lapels.

Skirt—Same cloth as coat, with an inverted plait in the back, giving the effects of trousers when the girl walks.

Shoes—Heavy English walking boots, tan and laced almost up to the edge of the skirt.

Insignia—An American flag with swords crisscrossed woven in red, white and blue on the left sleeve.

Girls wearing this uniform, like soldiers, look alike.

Economy—The uniform will not necessitate big laundry bills every week. There is no laundry to a uniform.

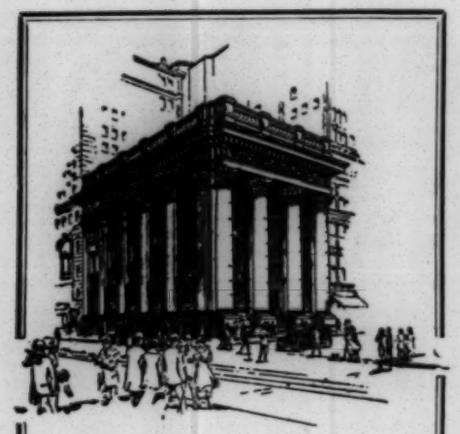
Simplicity—No wardrobe of finery for work, thus eliminating competition in dress.

Serviceableness—The uniform can be worn year in and year out. It can be worn for more than one season. In summer the coat can be discarded; in winter it can be added.

S. R. WINTER.

As Club Women See It

THIS year, stimulated by the war tendency to simplification of women's dress, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has developed its propaganda for standardized dress to the point of open and full discussion in the pages of the *General Federation Magazine*. In a spring issue (March) appeared a general article and twelve pages in the October issue are given over to articles, pro and con, by practical dressmakers or experts in dress, such as M. D. C. Crawford, formerly Curator of Textiles in the Museum of Natural History, Bertha Holley and May E. Rhoades.



Those in sympathy with woman's entry into business life will be quick to appreciate the advantages of keeping deposit accounts in a bank which has for years maintained a separate Woman's Department.

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Correspondence

A Wounded Soldier on Suffrage

A LETTER containing the following was sent from a Red Cross nurse to a leader in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party:

"Among our patients is a boy whose foot we are working day and night to save. He is patient and brave, as they all are, and anxious to get back to the front and finish the job. He was originally in the militia regiment from Northern New York, in which Senator Wadsworth was an officer for so long. He is fond of Mr. Wadsworth, will not criticize him for leaving the regiment when it was ordered out, and insists that the Senator must have reasons that we don't know.

"I was reading him items from an old New York paper, and, among others, one on the Federal Suffrage Amendment and Mr. Wadsworth's opposition. The boy sighed a little and said: 'If he had seen what you and I have he would understand why most of us boys want our mothers to have something to say about fixing things up so that all this can't happen again.'"

From Life

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I WAS very glad to be able to vote. I have always been interested in women's rights and am glad to have the privilege of helping to vote for good men who will make better laws for the welfare of women and children. . . . I am three miles from the store and post office. My health has been poor for several years. I am past 50 years of age. We have no doctors near us as the war has taken them away and we have lots of snow in winter and the roads are drifted full of snow. It makes it very lonely for any one here in winter. . . . I am not well enough to travel much, as the neighbors here are so far apart. We live on a small farm and I help to do my housework with my daughter's help. My daughter has helped out of doors some with the farm work, helping to rake and get in the hay and bring the water, as it is some distance from the house. The house is very old and very cold in winter. We would like to get a small place out near a village like Warrensburg or Lake George where we could get work. I could take care of children or do plain cooking for a small family, and my daughter can do plain cooking. She has a small child to care for. We need some clothes and I need medicine and the care of a good doctor. I wish we could get a good law passed that a woman should get some pay for her work when she does all her work and takes care of her children, but most of the men carry all the money and the women don't get any to use. The woman ought to have her share, but few get it. . . . The woman is pinched with as little as she can get to care for herself and children, and some are compelled to go out to work or take in washing. . . . I hope the time will soon come when the law will make the father support his little ones, if he is able to work, and the wife can get a share to care for herself in sickness and old age.

A. M. S.

Horicon, N. Y.

Disfranchised by Moving

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

IN renewing my subscription to the *Woman Citizen* I want to say that I find your magazine always inspiring and forward looking. To anyone at all interested in the feminist movement, it is indispensable.

I am a New Yorker by birth and education. During the suffrage campaigns of that state, I served as a private in the great suffrage army. I looked forward to the casting of my first ballot. Today, however, by a simple change of residence, I am deprived of that privilege.

But I am a history teacher, so I realize that the deprivation is only temporary, that federal enfranchisement merely gains impetus by each setback, and that the complete emancipation of women from all political and economic restrictions will come as surely as night follows day. It is the next step in historical evolution. And no power on earth can stop the process of evolution.

Yours to hasten the day!

MARY E. KENNEY.

Moundsville, W. Va.

Mothers Need Good Nerves

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

OHIO is now a Prohibition state as, of course, you know. I hope you received the clippings I sent. My son, Lieut. Sharp, in France, writes such complimentary things about women. I now have another son in the U. S. Army. My youngest son, Dr. Wilfrid D. Sharp, of Cleveland was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps R, over a month ago. At present he is located at Wilbur Wright Aviation Field near Dayton, Ohio, and sometimes rides aloft in the heavens above me.

Mothers need good nerves these war times. I wish you literary people would find some good biographies of good representative women for the list of books my club is to present to our public library.

KATHARINE D. SHARP.

London, Ohio.

Women Preserving, Binding and Building Up

THREE weeks ago the Woman Citizen published an account of the Allied Conference of women in Paris. From Helen Perry, a former correspondent of the magazine, has come this personal account of that conference. It is published at this late hour because it emphasizes the contribution of women to the prosecution of the war, the same contribution which will make valuable their part in peace settlements—"the quiet spirit of helpfulness and cooperation . . . as if women had always and would always stand beside men as equals. So many things have settled themselves in this war for all time."

"THE day will come when man will recognize woman as his peer, not only at the fireside but in the councils of the nation. Then, and not until then, will there be the perfect comradeship, the ideal union between the sexes that shall result in the highest development of the race."—Susan B. Anthony.

FOR some weeks they have been planning in Paris a Congress of all the Women War Workers of the Allied Countries. I hesitated a long time about going, as it seemed very silly to give up three days of real work for a mere matter of conferences. But I was certainly glad I went. There were representatives from Belgium, Roumania, Serbia, Italy, England and America, and all of them wonderful women, the leaders in all the biggest things that have been done by women since the war began. All the women who attended the conferences (and they came from all over France) were in uniform. The first evening was a big banquet. I suppose a thousand women were there. . . . The table of honor was a raised platform, and there sat duchesses and countesses and all the great ladies of all the great lands. Mrs. Bliss, wife of the American Attaché at Paris, presided. The Belgian Countess, who spoke for Belgium, is a most charming person, who has lectured out here, and I know her quite well. The delegation from England was wonderful. Madame Boutroux spoke for the French, and such a wonderful talk as she gave! But the greatest part of the meeting was just having all those wonderful women together at one time. It made the thrills run up and down my spine.

One of our Paris conferences was at the home of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. She has two or three children, but she looks about sixteen.

The other afternoon all the women war workers were received by President Poincaré and his wife in their palace, Palais de l'Elysée, and their gardens were real Elysian fields, or I never saw any. Lovely sloping lawns, with winding paths, a little pond or two and unexpected bits of statuary. At the far end of the gardens, the Garde Republicaine, the most beautiful band in France, gay in red and blue uniforms, played music that made your head swim. President Poincaré himself was the only other man present. I guess it was a good thing, or we should all have been dancing on the lawn, in spite of our uniforms and the serious business of war. The palace itself is one of the most beautiful in France, all pale ivory and gold, with hanging chandeliers of glass and beautiful tapestries on the walls. I wish you could have had the thrill, too, seeing all these wonderful women together, and feeling that they were working together, standing behind the manhood of the world, preserving and binding up and building up, until the war shall be over. That was the keynote of the whole meeting—women's instinct for preservation, the preservation of people and ideas and things that she loves. And the most wonderful part of the whole thing to me was the quiet spirit of helpfulness and co-operation in the work of the men, as if women had always and would always stand beside them as equals. So many things have settled themselves in this war, for all time.

I spent most of my spare time in Paris, on this trip, eating. The rest of my spare time I spent thinking how miserable I was with a high collar on. This being a formal occasion, this conference, we all had to appear in full regalia, high collar included, and I can make no greater sacrifice for my country than that! It's queer, over here, how nothing seems important except one's job, and to leave that, even for an hour, makes you feel like a "piker."

HELEN PERRY.

MRS. MARY BREWER

One of the hard workers in the suffrage campaigns of New York State. She ran for the State Senate in the counties of Richmond and Rockland. Although she did not win her seat, she gained a majority of Rockland County's votes and ran 1,000 ahead of the rest of the Republican ticket in Richmond, which is Staten Island, one of the boroughs of Greater New York City.

The *Woman Citizen's* Own Roll Call of Women in State Legislatures

As far as heard from the following are the women elected to the various state Legislatures this year:

California

Miss Esto Brougthon, Modesto, Assembly.
Mrs. Anna Saylor, Berkeley, Assembly.
Mrs. Grace Doris, Bakersfield, Assembly.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Crofield, Assembly.

These are the first women elected to the California Legislature.

Montana

*Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, Stevensville, Assembly.

Utah

**Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, Salt Lake City, Senate.
Mrs. Anna T. Piercy, Salt Lake City, Assembly.
Mrs. Delora E. Blakeley, Salt Lake City, Assembly.
*Dr. Grace Stratton-Airey, Salt Lake City, Assembly.

New York

Mrs. Ida Sammis, Huntington, L. I., Assembly.
Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, New York City, Assembly.

For the Fourth Term

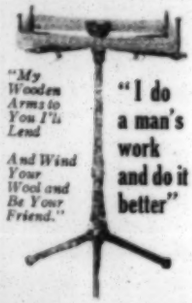
Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford has again been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado to fill her fourth term.

She was chosen by a majority of 16,000, while every other Democrat on the slate was beaten.

She ran 28,000 ahead of her ticket. Mrs. Bradford was President of the National Educational Association in 1917.

* Reelected.

** Mrs. Hayward was in the Utah Assembly last term.



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Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.
JOHN F. TOLSON.

FOR the sake of the childhood of the world women want representation on the Peace Commission.

Child Labor and Democracy

By Raymond G. Fuller
Formerly of Russell Sage College

Written especially for the Woman Citizen

THE war for democracy has not yet been won. There is another war for democracy than the war for international democracy. It is the old and long-to-be-continued struggle for more complete democracy in our own national life. The practical implications of our democratic ideal are bound to be realized in time.

There is today much unfinished business—including the enfranchisement of women by national action and the passage of a federal child-labor law that will stand the test of constitutionality. Such a law may require a constitutional amendment, but probably not. A clear challenge will face the country until a child-labor law has become so firmly fixed on the statute books of the nation that all danger will have passed of its removal or invalidation except by the will of the people expressed through Congress.

The domestic war for domestic democracy is concerned with men's rights, women's rights and children's rights, but in its more significant aspect it is concerned with the duties, obligations and services of all the people. The world war has illumined this latter aspect. It has emphasized a meaningful phrase—"man power." It has demonstrated that half of man power is woman power. It has called attention to the fact that child power is potential man power. It has shown us that everything that pertains to man power is a matter of national importance and concern. Man power is nation power, which depends on the services of all the people.

A great Frenchman defined democracy by saying that it enables every man to put forth his utmost effort. Of course, if he had said "all men and women" instead of merely "every man" his definition would have been nearer accurate. The democratic basis of equal suffrage is equality of opportunity to put forth one's utmost effort. Women are not looking for equal rights—their rights are already equal, though not legally and politically; what women seek is equality of opportunity for service.

Nor is opportunity for service the last word in democracy, unless we give the phrase its very fullest meaning. When we speak of children's rights—such as playtime and schooling—we cannot be unmindful of the opportunity they afford for physical, mental and moral development. Democracy implies equal opportunity for the development of capacity for service. Child labor is therefore a sin against democracy.

OF child labor legislation Prof. Frank A. Fetter says that "viewed as a purely negative policy it is not of great moment." He adds: "Its real significance is to be judged only in connection with the broader social policy of protecting and developing all the children of the nation to be healthy, intelligent, moral and efficient citizens." Let it be further said that child-labor legislation is assuredly of great moment, since it cannot properly be regarded as "a merely negative policy." It is an essential part of "the broader social policy of protecting and developing all the children of the nation." Moreover, it directly affects citizenship in every one of the aspects named—health, intelligence, morality and efficiency. National efficiency is promoted by child-labor legislation, which as we have seen has its basis in democracy. Efficiency and democracy are not so far apart, not so antagonistic, as is sometimes said.

American soldiers and civilians have been fighting a war to make the world safe for democracy. They have been fighting not merely for the immediate preservation but for the everlasting perpetuation of democratic ideals and institutions. They have been fighting, that is, for the heritage of their children, and they have fought in the hope and determination that their children will not have to fight the war over again. The war has been to a large extent a war for the children. But we Americans, in spite of that, have permitted child labor at home. Indeed, we have permitted it to increase in vast amount.

WE have failed to conserve to the best of our ability the potential man power of the nation. This man power will be needed for the pursuits of peace—a man power of health, intelligence, morality and efficiency. And it will be needed not merely for the material prosperity of the nation, but for the maintenance and development of our spiritual possessions—a man power of successful democracy. Tomorrow it will be the privilege and obligation of the children of today to "Carry on" for democracy. Wartime child labor has done nothing to fit children either for the material or the spiritual tasks of tomorrow; it has unfitted many.

The harm that has been done by a century of child labor in America cannot be undone, but in part at least we can stop the continuance of child labor. Federal legislation to take the place of the Act of 1916, which the Supreme Court declared invalid, is now pending. President Wilson is strongly in favor of federal legislation. Why not wait for the States to abolish child labor? Because man power is a national issue—in the case of potential man power as in that of woman power and equal suffrage—and because the vital interests of the nation admit of no delay in their furtherance.

[THERE are now some half dozen child-labor bills before Congress. Attention is called to the amendment to the Revenue bill recently introduced into the Senate, which seeks to eliminate child labor from the mines and factories, through the taxing power of Congress. This levies 10 per cent on net profits from sales on all wares to the production of which child labor has contributed.

It is claimed for this that an act based on the taxing power would run counter to no states-rights scruples, "as the Federal taxing power is subject to no limitation, except those which are distinctly named in the Constitution." It has been referred to the Finance Committee, of which Hon. F. M. Simmons of North Carolina is chairman. Will you, therefore, write or telegraph at once to your two Senators, urging the adoption of the child labor amendment? Not a moment is to be lost.—Ed.]

With Women on all Fronts

"WHOEVER controls work and wages, controls morals. Therefore we must have women employers, superintendents, committees, legislators. Wherever girls go to seek the means of subsistence, there must be some women."—Susan B. Anthony.

PRESS reports state that German ships manned by women have arrived at the port of Lulea, Sweden.

A CHINESE woman, according to the *Evening Mail*, has beaten the record for versatility. This is Tseu Mei, the Chinese motion picture star, who has taken time from her taxing profession to learn English, take a B. A. from a Pittsburgh college, a four years' medical course and a course in the Columbia Law School.

TWO more American women have received French honors. Annie Murray Dike and Anne Morgan, of the Committee for Relief of the Devastated Regions of France, have been cited in French army orders as having "consecrated themselves with intelligent activity and admirable devotion to restoring French firesides devastated by the war."

A COMMITTEE made up of such representative women as the wife of Marshal Joffre and the presidents of three Red Cross societies, is planning a monument in Paris from the women of France to the women of the United States. Their statement follows:

"We, women of France, knowing that we can never adequately express our gratitude towards the women of the United States for their generosity and devotion in their ceaseless giving, desire to see raised in a prominent place in Paris a commemorative monument, so that future generations may always keep in mind this beautiful sisterhood that forms an imperishable bond between us."

SWISS suffragists have recently held a conference on federal woman suffrage by amendment to their constitution. The propositions of the conference are given in *La Mouvement Feministe*. Just as equality under the Constitution of the United States has been demanded under many clauses so there are many ways of changing the Swiss constitution.

Article IV lays down the principle that "all Swiss are equal under the law. There is in Switzerland neither a subject class ("ni sujets") nor privileges of locality, of birth, of individuals nor of families." By the addition of the words "or of sex" political—and it seems also civil—equality would be conferred on women by one stroke of the pen.

Among other propositions is one to insert a paragraph providing that as the several cantons give local suffrage this shall be understood to cover federal suffrage also. This is the "states rights" step-by-step method. The main objection is that federal rights cannot, under the constitution, discriminate between cantons, but must be equal throughout the federation.

Swiss sovereignty emanates from the people, but this fact is nowhere categorically stated in the federal constitution. Another proposition is therefore, to insert a clause to the effect that "sovereignty resides in the assembly of citizens of Switzerland male and female. They exercise all the political rights which are granted the people under the constitution."

THE question of suffrage for women has been taken up with enthusiasm in the Island of Jamaica, according to a dispatch from Kingston. A movement to endow qualified women with the vote, which was started by a member of the Legislature, met with instant approval from both men and women.

THE Indian Home Rule League has aligned itself on the side of suffrage for the women of India. The League passed a resolution as follows: "The Indian Home Rule League interprets the word 'people' used in the Congress-League Scheme as meaning women as well as men, and it supports the recent All Indian Women's Deputation in the request they made to the Secretary of State on the subject of the position of women in relation to the coming political reforms." The request of the Deputation was to the effect that political reforms be made without discrimination as to sex.

AT a public rejoicing in Reykjarnik, this summer, when the women of Iceland celebrated the third anniversary of their enfranchisement, Mrs. Briet Bjarnjedinsdottir made an address from the balcony of Parliament House. Several members of Parliament were in the crowd. She summed up the odd situation for Icelandic women voters, whose age requirement for voting for the Upper House was 40, while the age limit of men voters was only 35. At each election one year is being taken off the women's age of qualification until presently it will be identical for both sexes.

At the election by local constituencies for the Lower House the initial discrepancy was greater, the age for men being 25 and that for women 40. Here also the women's age qualification will diminish until equality is reached.

This limitation of the women has produced somewhat languid voting. The speaker urged them to make full use of their privileges in order to carry through the schemes they have promulgated. On the Icelandic woman's progarm is the question of equal pay for women

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WALLACE A. ABIEL, *Manager*

"Girls Wanted"

This is a sign printed in large letters and carried on the front of big motor trucks in New York City.

Below are just a few of the things that girls are doing:

EVANGELINE MOORE, of Poughkeepsie, has been chosen city bacteriologist to replace a man gone to war.

* * *

Miss Amarette Crossley, formerly a yeoman, is now master-at-arms and general supervisor of the women yeomen in the navy yards.

* * *

More than one hundred women answered the advertisement of the Pearson and Ludascher Lumber Company. Seventy-five women lumberjacks are now employed.

* * *

The Smith College School of Psychiatric Social Work, whose course was given last summer, has graduated sixty-five women trained for work with shell-shocked soldiers.

* * *

Edith Curtiss, daughter of the Dean of Agriculture of Iowa State College, is the first woman to be appointed to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

* * *

One of the most successful experimental station entomologists in the country, says the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, is Edith M. Patch, who is doing excellent research work and has written many valuable studies in that field.

* * *

"There is little call for men in this work," says the director of the Medford (Ore.) office of the United States Employment Service, speaking of harvesting in his district. That would have sounded like a joke "before the war."

* * *

Emma Conley and Jessie M. Hoover, formerly deans of Home Economics, one in Wisconsin, the other in Idaho University, have been given leave of absence and taken over as experts by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

* * *

"I cannot understand why women have never before attempted this work," says Mary E. Willard, who is now substituting for a man chimes' ringer gone to the war. She finds the pushing of levers to ring the chimes easier than sweeping and scrubbing.

* * *

Lillian G. Jones, a young woman under thirty, has been appointed cashier of the New York business of the National Bank of Cuba. She is an expert in foreign exchanges and on this side of the business alone $400,000,000 a year goes through her hands.

* * *

Speed-Up, official weekly of the Submarine Boat Corporation, reports that women are creeping into submarine factories also. Edna Decker and May Varian, who work on a threading machine, are on record as the first in the business, but others are being installed rapidly.

* * *

Under the captain, "Read this, knockers, how Fargo's women shockers worked like dockers and proved Kaiser blockers," the United States Employment Service Bulletin tells how three-quarters of the 2,000-odd volunteer grain shockers who worked in the harvest fields of Fargo (N. D.) this autumn were women.

* * *

To Clara Brown Lyman, formerly of the Consolidated Gas Co., New York City, now member of the Fuel Administration, is given the task of teaching American families to turn down the gas or snap off the electricity when they leave the room and in other ways to save the many millions of tons of fuel lost yearly by petty waste.

* * *

Women industrial workers occupy more and more space in the United States Employment Service Bulletin. They appear as farmers, printers, harvesters and in many other trades. The bulletin holds that the United States Employment Service holds "the key to women's coming era." Alice Field Newkirk, of the Philadelphia bureau, believes that the "day of the dependent woman is passed," and if figures prove anything, she has a good case, for her bureau has placed as many as 5,000 women in one day.

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¶ At no time has it been considered a commercial proposition.

¶ All the way along the return on the money invested has been computed in terms of propaganda.

¶ All the way along the main object has been to furnish a medium of authoritative political information from the suffrage viewpoint at a nominal cost to the subscriber.

¶ It seems to be generally conceded that this object has been attained.

Meantime

¶ The price of all items of manufacture has soared unbelievably—10%—25%—35%—50%—and still mounting!

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¶ Beginning January 1st, 1919, the annual subscription to the magazine will be $2.00 a year.

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